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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 27, 1925

DESTRUCTION OF UNIONS BY SOVIET
GOMPERS ON EDUCATION
CAMPAIGN FOR HOSPITAL
LABOR COLLEGE MAN HERE
TELLING THE TRUTH

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Jenny Wren Stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.
Majestic Hall, Geary and Fillmore
Market Street R. R.
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Phillips Baking Company.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
United Cigar Stores.
Yellow Cab Company.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Hale's

GOOD GOODS

A Good Place to Trade
COURTEOUS SERVICE
BROAD ASSORTMENTS
MODERATE PRICES

MARKET AT FIFTH
SAN FRANCISCO

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Thursdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Secretary, Chas. Pohl, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 109 Jones.
Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, 177 Capp.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 2nd Monday, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 4th Thursday, 177 Capp.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, 7th Ave. and Railroad Ave.
Casket Workers No. 9—Meet 1st Tuesday, 16th and Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers, Labor Temple.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Sec., George Wyatt, 3654 19th St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 109 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover. Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Promotional League, Room 301, Anglo Building; phone Hemlock 2925.
Rammern—Sec., Chas. M. Gillen, 811 Vienna. Meet 2nd Monday.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Sec., Emil Link, 389 30th St. Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Frank C. Pine, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—Sec., Jas. McGinnis, 120 So. 6th St., Richmond, Calif.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Office, 68 Haight. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1925

No. 8

::: Destruction of Unions by Soviet :::

(By International Labor News Service.)

The mysterious R. Abramowitch of Russia, whom the Workers' (Communist) party of America has been raising such a hullabaloo over for several weeks past, is not at all mysterious after the facts concerning him are ascertained. Even the daily newspapers threw a veil of great mystery around the man when he arrived in the United States.

He is Raphael Abramowitch, secretary of the Social-Democratic party of Russia and editor of the official paper of that party. In addition to holding these two offices he is also the representative of his party in the Socialist International.

To Raise Money for Relief Work.

Mr. Abramowitch was interviewed by the Chicago correspondent of International Labor News Service with a view of learning his exact identity and ascertaining for what purpose he was visiting the United States. He speaks Russian, German, French and fairly good English in a precise, educated manner.

Mr. Abramowitch said that he was in the United States for the purpose of raising money to carry on the work of his party in Russia and to furnish needed funds to provide necessities for the 6000 members of his party who had been imprisoned by the Soviet government of Russia. He intends to cover as much of the United States and Canada as possible in the time allotted to him by his committee.

Party Under Soviet Ban.

"It is a prison offense to be a member of our party or of any other political party than the Communist party in Russia today," said Mr. Abramowitch. "For that reason our party is of necessity an underground organization, and our official publication is printed in Berlin and smuggled into Russia."

"What is the status of the bona fide trade unions in Russia today," he was asked.

"There are no legitimate trade unions in Russia as you know them here in America. The last two crafts to maintain their unions were the printers and chemical workers.

"The Typographical Union, which had maintained its independent existence up to 1920, with a membership that was 95 per cent opposed to Bolshevism, was forced out of existence in 1920. The 5 per cent of the members who also were members of the Communist party called in the Cheko and other police and disbanded the Typographical Union and reorganized under the Communist party. Since that time the printers of Russia are practically slaves to the government, as no independent publications are allowed to exist.

Chemical Workers Meet Same Fate.

"The chemical workers and all other skilled mechanics and artisans have met with like treatment."

A Russian printer who is now working at his trade in Chicago as a union man verified the statement of Mr. Abramowitch as to the fate of the Russian Typographical Union.

"There are about 5,000,000 members in the so-called trade unions in Russia that are dominated by the Communist party," said Mr. Abramowitch. "Of these 5,000,000 only about one-half are mechanics and laborers. The other half is made up

of government employees, professional men and women and domestic servants. There are only from 5 to 7 per cent of the real workmen and women of Russia in these alleged unions."

Reds Rule All Unions.

"In order to be a member of one of these unions one must either be a Communist or submit to Communist rule," he continued. "The unions are organized on the shop basis in the large government industries. The shop committeemen are elected at stated times. When it comes time to elect the committeeman a representative of the central executive committee of the Communist party appears and assembles all of the employees in that particular factory. He informs them that So-and-So has been selected by the central executive committee of the party as the best man to represent them, and tells all of those who favor his election to stand up or raise their hands, as the case may be. Then he calls for all those opposed to vote. Of course, no one votes in the negative, for they know that if they do show opposition they will immediately not only lose their jobs, but stand a good chance of being shot, imprisoned or sent to Siberia. There is no such thing as a secret ballot. It is absolutely prohibited."

Communists Try Rowdy Tactics.

"How is the Foster and Ruthenberg crowd, known as the Workers (Communist) party of America, treating you?" Mr. Abramowitch was asked.

"They have tried to break up every meeting I have held in this country," he replied. "Orders had reached them from the headquarters of the Third International in Russia to do this very thing even before I had landed in the United States. They have bothered us considerably, but we have gone right along with the business in hand with satisfactory results."

GOMPERS ON EDUCATION.

(Being a portion of an article by the late president published in the Educational Review, New York.)

Education runs along with the current of life. The goal of education may be expressed something like this—to make the individual conscious of his own resources, that he may be able to release and control the force that is his personally.

The above text does not mean that education of those who earn wages is a problem to be considered separately from the general field of education of other groups of citizens, but rather to get the complete scope of the whole from the point of views of those who work in industry. Education ought not to separate the individual from his fellows, his neighborhood, or his nation, but ought to enable him to contribute to life as it goes on around him, to give him the feeling of "belonging" that distinguishes the alien from the associate.

The school or the period of formal education seeks to give the individual the tools or the technique of finding and using himself. All too generally our schools have been organized on the wholesale basis with wholesale results. They have produced types, not individuals. Similar mechanistic methods prevail in shops or factories where the domination of machinery means the submergence and dwarfing of personality, killing

the joy and purpose of life. This is all wrong as we in the labor movement know, and to correct these conditions is one of the objectives of our movement.

* * *

The labor movement stands for opportunity for natural development of the individual. It is not our function to work out the detailed plans to get that result, but we have an understanding of the fundamentals that must underlie any plan. Our experience has taught us that through mutual associations we find opportunity to develop and utilize individuality. Association does not limit rights and opportunities for individuals, but establishes and assures them. Association develops responsibility. This experience of ours in life and work ought to find a place in the minds of those who direct school education if that education is to help students to more effective living.

That part of education upon which the labor movement can speak authoritatively and specifically is that which comes through productive processes. Present-day production has come under the mechanistic influences of the repetitive process and machine domination. Such influences do not lead to education. The management must devise methods that enable even those doing repetitive work to use their brains. Such production management becomes an educational force. It brings opportunity and new desire into daily work. Use of brains means skill—creative activity, better quality of work. Fortunately, this result from one point of view is altruistic, is also sound from the business point of view. Management which releases human creative force has augmented the most important single factor in production. It brings the individual into the production purpose—gives him the feeling of "belonging."

* * *

The individual worker cannot secure for himself this educational work opportunity. That can come only through the understanding co-operation of management and the work group. The human side of production is only now being appreciated. Some of the institutions which are for the technical training of those who become managers in industry have included consideration of what is called "human engineering." Labor hopes that the day is not far distant when no technical man will assume responsibility to directing work who is ignorant of the problems of co-operation with human beings who furnish the necessary labor power. Unfortunately, the great majority of the experts with whom we come in contact know only machines and physical forces—they do not know humans.

Yet everything we do and have is ultimately for the service of humans. Service is the justification for existence. If educational institutions will help to establish this ultimate purpose as the directing control in every activity, it will open the way for immeasurable increase in the power of every individual.

The altruism of women is a priceless ally in the label struggle. Convince the women—the buyers of the home—that the union label stands for fair play, and the battle will be won.

CAMPAIGN FOR HOSPITAL.

Headed by a group of prominent business and financial leaders, representing all races and creeds, preparations are under way for an intensive appeal to be made during the latter half of April for a half million dollars, to make possible the erection of a new and fireproof St. Joseph's Hospital, to replace the present inadequate wooden structure at Park Hill and Buena Vista avenue. Many of the buildings serving this non-sectarian hospital are thirty-six years old, and one unit of the plant is seventy-five years old, having been an old residence converted into the initial St. Joseph's Hospital in 1889. St. Joseph's is the only wooden hospital structure in San Francisco.

Affectionately known as the "Hospital for the self-respecting poor," who rebel at the idea of accepting charity, but cannot afford to pay rates materially higher at other hospitals than those prevailing at St. Joseph's, the institution has become one of the best known hospitals in the West. Where it is impossible for patients to pay even the low rates named at St. Joseph's, the Sisters of the Franciscan Order of the Sacred Heart, who minister to all classes, races and creeds within its walls, have opened its doors to all who apply for admission.

The humanitarian service performed by the Sisters attached to St. Joseph's Hospital, during the Spanish-American, Philippine and World War typhoid and influenza epidemics, their splendid relief of thousands of homeless and distressed fire sufferers in April, 1906, and numerous other outstanding instances of their loving and unselfish service to the city and state, have won for them a high place of esteem in the hearts of all public-spirited men and women. The result is, that all racial and religious lines have been entirely eliminated in the Appeal that is to be launched during the last half of April, for \$500,000, to erect a new, safe and modern St. Joseph's Hospital. Hugo D. Newhouse, general chairman of the campaign committee, and George M. Rolph, chairman of the central committee, preparing for the intensive April Appeal for a half-million dollars, have established general headquarters at 80 New Montgomery Street.

Individual effort can accomplish nothing. Men of large affairs in politics and business hunt in packs. Wherefore should a craftsman neglect the invitation to unite with others in the union label movement?

The world's best bargain in advertising is label talk.

You're right!
I wear
CAN'T BUST 'EM
overalls

They guarantee that
if the sewing overrips
I'll get a new pair or
my money back.



CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS
UNION MADE

PRACTICES WHAT HE PREACHES.

(By International Labor News Service.)

It no doubt will be of interest to trade unionists throughout the United States to learn that Vice-President Charles G. Hell-an'-Maria Dawes is one of the controlling owners of a non-union daily newspaper. The newspaper is the News-Index, published at Evanston, Ill., a suburban town on the northern boundary of Chicago and where Dawes has his home.

The newspaper was formerly controlled by A. H. Bowman, but Dawes and other Chicago financiers have kicked Bowman out into the street after having a receiver appointed.

Paper Fights Union.

The Evanston News-Index and the Bowman Publishing Company were concerns of respectable proportions and successfully operated under union conditions up to 1921, when the International Typographical Union inaugurated its nation-wide strike to put the 44-hour week into effect in the job printing industry.

Bowman decided to fight rather than to accede to the demands of the printers. His plants were struck and it was not long before he found himself in financial difficulties. To extricate himself he started a stock-selling campaign among the citizens of Evanston, endeavoring to sell stock in blocks of \$100 to \$200.

Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, which had and still has jurisdiction over Evanston, knocked Bowman's stock-selling scheme sky high when it issued a little booklet telling all about the business methods and characteristics of Bowman and mailed copies to 9000 addresses in Evanston.

Bankers Aid Bowman.

Following this Bowman abandoned his stock-selling campaign in Evanston and went to the La Salle street financiers in Chicago and made a plea for help. Charles G. Dawes and the financial associates of Dawes put up the money, but at the same time they sewed Bowman up in a bag, it is said, with the result that Bowman has been kicked out without ceremony and Dawes and his pals control the works. The wolves of La Salle street "took" Bowman for all he had.

Dawes and his friends have not shown a disposition to unionize the News-Index and the job printing plant.

SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

"The duty of a public man is to care not merely for things that concern his own generation, but to hand down to his children, unimpaired, the great free institutions that we have had handed down to us and which we enjoy."—Representative Wingo of Arkansas, in discussing migratory bird treaty act.

"Consider what you do before you ride ruthlessly over rights guaranteed and made sacred by the prescription of centuries, sanctioned by the experience of men in every civilized country that respects the common law and the traditions of the Saxon race. Stop and consider before you enact legislation that is absurd on its face and unconstitutional."—Senator Stanley of Kentucky, in talking on proposed motor laws for District of Columbia.

"No question which involves the rights of children is ever settled until it is settled right."—Representative Foster of Ohio, in speaking in defense of the Child Labor Amendment.

Every purchase, influenced by the union label, is a bomb dropped into the "open shop" camp.

SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND BERKELEY

SCHLUETER'S

FOR SERVICE

Electric Washing Machines—All Makes
2762 Mission Street San Francisco
Phones Mission 390 and 391

"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"

Columbia
OUTFITTING CO.
MISSION STREET
at Twenty-second

FURNITURE
DRAPERIES

CARPETS

STOVES
BEDDING

On the
EASIEST TERMS

**EASTERN
OUTFITTING CO.**

1017 MARKET STREET, ABOVE SIXTH

We Give and Redeem American Trading
Stamps

REDLICK-NEWMAN & CO.
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
Southeast Corner - 17th and Mission Sts.

COMPLETE HOME
FURNISHERS
ON CREDIT
HEADQUARTERS FOR
OCCIDENTAL
STOVES AND RANGES

Quality First
**UNITED STATES
LAUNDRY**
Telephone
Market 1721
Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

DRESS UP FOR SPRING

with a

"CALIFORNIAN"
the distinctive new hat for men of the West.
Offered in steel gray, pearl gray, poudre blue, tan,
mint, nut brown, and fawn brown, at the

"Lundstrom"

HAT STORES

1080 Market St. 720 Market St.
2640 Mission St. 3242 Mission St.
26 Third St. 605 Kearny St.
Los Angeles Store, 226 W. Fifth St.
Agents for Stetson
Union made since 1884

HOME OF HAND TAILORED UNION MADE CLOTHES

\$35.00

Exceptional Values in Guaranteed All Wool Suits
Complete line of Union Made Furnishings
"WHAT'S NEW WE SHOW"

2554-56
MISSION STREET

JOHNSON'S

\$35.00

Next to
New Mission Theatre

LABOR COLLEGE MAN HERE.

Clinton S. Golden, field representative of Brookwood Labor College at Katonah, N. Y., which is about forty miles north of New York City, is in San Francisco.

Brookwood is affiliated with the Workers' Education Bureau of America, which is endorsed by the American Federation of Labor. However, Brookwood differs from all other workers' educational enterprises in this country in that it is a resident school where men and women of the trade union movement come to live for one or two years in order to pursue studies that may fit them to become more intelligent and effective members or officers of their unions. These studies include history, psychology, economics, parliamentary law, conduct of meetings, writing for the labor press, trade union bookkeeping, office administration, methods of organization, labor history, government.

During the summer short courses of one or two weeks are given at Brookwood for trade unionists who have not the time and opportunity to pursue the longer courses.

Mr. Golden is traveling in the interest of Brookwood, spreading information about the educational opportunities it offers, interesting prospective students and securing support for this important work. He also hopes to stimulate the workers' education movement in all the localities that he visits.

He has seen twenty years of distinguished service in the American labor movement. He is a member of the International Association of Machinists and an honorary member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. He has been an organizer for the former and a member of the New York State legislative committee for the latter. He is one of the founders of the Philadelphia Labor College, on the board of directors of the Philadelphia Health Council and Tuberculosis Committee and a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences.

Mr. Golden has thus had numerous and important contacts both in the field of labor and that of education and is eminently fitted to deal with the subject of workers' education.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The State Civil Service Commission has called an examination for the purpose of filling positions of auditor and assistant auditor in the State Corporation Department. The last day for the filing of applications has been set for April 1, 1925. The examination covers auditor, grade four, salaries range from \$175-\$250 per month, and principal auditor, grade five, \$275-\$325 per month.

The examination will be entirely oral and the candidates will be examined primarily for the positions for which they file applications. It is announced that the examination will be open to all American citizens from 21 to 51 years of age who are in good physical condition and who meet the requirements for the examination.

The duties of the position are to conduct audits and examinations and investigations of the accounts, securities, contracts, publications, financial affairs and operations of companies, trusts, trustees, agents, brokers, etc., and to prepare reports thereon and to perform such other related work.

Persons desiring to enter any of these examinations may secure application blanks from the State Civil Service Commission, Room 331, Forum Building, Sacramento; Room 1007, Hall of Records, Los Angeles; Room 116, State Building, San Francisco.

Truth is symbolized by the union label, for the label always means the same things, fair wages, decent working conditions. In America, England or Australia the label's story never wavers, never varies.

UNCLE SAM WANTS PAY.

A joint committee of the house and senate have agreed to demand that the Northern Pacific railroad explain why it has failed to recompense the government for millions of acres of land it has wrongfully secured.

The controversy dates back to the time when railroads secured huge tracts of land in the undeveloped west to aid in railroad construction. The Northern Pacific received more than \$136,000,000 for portions of this land while the construction of the road cost only \$70,000,000.

It is claimed that the road failed to build 1,500 miles of its line within the stipulated time, thereby forfeiting the granted lands. It is charged by the government that at least 3,000,000 acres of forest land are involved. It is also claimed that the road was granted lands erroneously listed as mineral, and other lands which were not good, and that the railroad exchanged these and was permitted to pick out thousands of acres of the best lands in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota and Washington. The road, it is stated, was given 1,500,000 acres of land in the state of Washington it was not entitled to, and that 500,000 acres conflict with another grant.

In another case, it is claimed, the road was given 640,000 acres at one time and 600,000 at another time. In both of these cases the transfer was illegal.

THE DIRECTORY.

By Jack Williams.

The foundation upon which the union label rests is sound; its principles appeal to justice, therefore its growth is certain. One of the many ways to aid in that growth is to carry with you the directory issued by San Francisco Trades Union Promotional League. A small leaflet it is, containing the names of union label shops. Little pocket space it needs, but a wide space of information it contains. When in doubt where to enter a union label shop, refer to the directory. It will direct and guide you in purchase.

We all should remember that the purchasing power of the workers moved along union label channels means the end of open shop dictation. Therefore, let's all become acquainted with the contents of the directory now appealing to us. Heeding this appeal helps taking more power from the anti-union combines now in existence.

See to it that you have a directory. Carry it with you so as to save the worry trying to locate union label shops.

CAN'T RECEIVE VISITORS.

Strike-breaking miners who rent company houses at Mammoth, W. Va., are not allowed to have a friend spend the night with them. The coal barons have this clause in the contract to defeat any "agitator" talking trade unionism to their free and independent employees.

Strikers were evicted from these company houses and have lived in tents all winter. Out of 298 members in local union No. 404 there have been but five desertions.

Coffee That Is?
MISSION DAIRY LUNCH
COR. 16TH AND VALENCIA STS.
S. C. Trauger, Prop.

W. D. Fennimore J. W. Davis A. R. Fennimore

California Optical Co.
Makers of Good Glasses

Prices Always Reasonable
Eyes Tested Satisfaction Guaranteed

2508 MISSION STREET, SAN FRANCISCO
181 Post Street.....San Francisco
1221 Broadway.....Oakland
2106 Shattuck Avenue.....Berkeley
We Give Mission Street Merchants Coupons

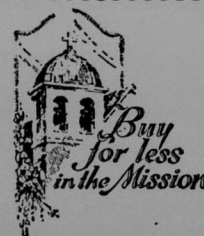
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Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1925

"It is not only unjust, but I think it is a disgrace that the government should permit a board (the Railroad Labor Board) to continue to function when it fixes the wages of more than 200,000 of the employees of the railroads of the country at less than \$75 a month. It is not an answer to say that many of them are foreigners. As I said a moment ago, we have shut out the inrush of foreigners to this country because we want to keep up the standard of living. By such wages as these we not only invite foreigners who have a standard of living so low that it is not in keeping with American standards, but we force our own citizens down to the standards that are compelled by a wage of \$65 to \$75 a month in times like these."—Senator Dill of Washington, in denouncing low wages paid railroad maintenance of way men.

Workers who accept pension schemes of open-shop employers almost always come to grief, as is indicated by a court decision handed down in Chicago last Friday. The packing concern of Morris & Co., which refused to have anything to do with unions, inaugurated a pension plan for its employees which enabled it to keep them at work at a rate of pay far below that of the union scale in the industry, about a year ago sold out to the trust and the pension plan was abandoned because in the purchase no arrangement had been made for continuing it. The injured employees went into court and showed that they had been working at a lower rate of pay for the concern than that paid in other similar establishments in order to protect their interests in the pension and that, therefore, they were entitled to their interest in the pension just as they would be had they insured in a regularly operating insurance company into which they paid premiums. The court, however, held that they had no such right and that the purchaser could not be held for the acts or agreements of the selling firm unless such consideration be involved in the contract of sale and specifically provided for in the sale agreement. Thus a number of old men who had stood by their employer for years in the hope of ultimately enjoying a small pension in their old age are thrown on their own resources. This is another instance that proves beyond a doubt that there is no substitute in modern industry for the trade union in protecting the wage workers.

Telling the Truth

Sometimes designing men unconsciously tell the truth. An instance of this character seems to have occurred in Houston, Texas, recently, when the fellow who has been doing the publicity for the Openshop Association of that city saw his soft job beginning to slip and felt the need of telling his employers something that would induce them to keep him on the payroll permanently. Here is the way he put it up to them in a straight from the shoulder statement:

"There is one lesson the average employer refuses to learn and that is the tenacity with which organized labor strives for that which it goes after. It may suffer defeat and retire to reorganize its seemingly demoralized forces. It may, in defeat, withdraw its demands, but only temporarily, to await for a more propitious time. But quit, never. That is the history of organized labor."

This man, of course, had no intention of helping organized labor in any way. What he wanted to do was to help himself by persuading the employers that they would need him steadily to combat the unions. However, he was, like most of his kind, very poor at analyzing the situation and arriving at an intelligent conclusion, for many of the employers had been paying money into the association for two or three years under the impression that after they had licked the unions they could drop the expense, reduce wages and have things pretty much their own way. The argument presented by the hungry officer convinced them that they were mistaken and that the sooner they abandoned their open shop policy and began to play fairly with the workers the better it would be for them.

The Houston open shop secretary told the exact truth.* The history of the labor movement shows conclusively that the unions do not quit after they have been defeated in a contest. They do sometimes find it necessary to cease fighting for a while in order to gather their scattered membership and resources together and build entrenchments that will make it possible to go to work again under more favorable circumstances and with greater hope of success. Unions do not always win strikes, though no strike is ever entirely lost. Sometimes the unions come out of them badly crippled, and, sometimes, temporarily destroyed, but always there are to be found strong-hearted men in the ranks who will proceed to repair the wreck by reorganizing and rebuilding for another day.

The open shop publicity man also told the truth when he said that "the average employer refuses to learn of the tenacity with which organized labor strives for that which it goes after." If most employers were to give this substantial fact a little consideration, they would not be so willing to engage in such foolish action as trying to destroy the labor movement through such schemes as greedy and designing men of the type of the Houstonian invent for the purpose of gathering the coin of their dupes into their own pockets. There are a number of men in this country who have all their lives lived by skipping from place to place and preying upon employers in this fashion, yet employers seem so dull, dumb or dead that they can be taken in time after time by fantastic schemes poured into their ears concerning the possibilities of breaking up the organizations of the workers through plans like the citizens' alliance, the open shop or the American plan. There seems to be no limit to their gullibility. They are traded upon and trimmed year after year by schemes that a child ought to be able to discern and avoid. Yet a wise grafter has said that there is a sucker born every minute in this country, and he evidently knew what he was talking about.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

"Any man who claims to be a Progressive, who claims to stand for reforms and progress, ought to be willing to pay the price. If not he is a weakling."—Representative Berger of Wisconsin, in discussing Progressives' part in the last campaign.

Shorter hours of labor afford the workers greater opportunity for physical recreation and mental development. They offer a golden hour of leisure which, if properly used, will enable the worker with an average common school education to protect his real interests against the machinations of demagogues, utopians and promoters of all kinds of nostrums. Leisure once gained and rightly used is the gateway to knowledge, a happier and better life.

"The stock of the Southern Railway, which operates through the South, sold for about \$25 twelve months ago, and now it is somewhere in the eighties. The stock of the Atlantic Coast Line sold for about \$75, and now it is from \$150 to \$155, and this is true of most of the railroads. I do not think they are really being impoverished, and I think it is time they should give some relief to the agriculturists of the country."—Representative Byrnes of South Carolina, in commenting on railroad freight rates.

"Let us not cripple the parcel post service of this country. There was a long and a tedious fight before we could write into the law provisions establishing the Parcel Post System. It is working well; it is bringing benefits to those living on the rural routes and at the small post-offices of the country. It is carrying some relief to the consumers of America through the elimination of the middleman. Let us do nothing by our action here that will destroy or injure the system."—Senator Harrison of Mississippi, in talking on bill to raise postal workers' pay.

The East Bay Labor Journal says, in speaking of Russia: "There are a lot of people in the United States who seem to be greatly displeased with the form of government prevailing in Russia today but the chances are that the people of that land will continue to run their own country in their own way regardless of whether we like it or not." We have no objection whatever to the people of Russia maintaining any kind of government that pleases them, and we, therefore, agree with the idea entertained by our contemporary, but we do insist that the same privilege shall be accorded to the people of the United States, and that is precisely what the bolsheviks refuse to do. They want to do as they please both in their own country and in ours. They do not want us to interfere with them, but they insist that they must be accorded the privilege of interfering with us. All bolsheviks are that way. They favor free speech for themselves and suppression of free speech for those who oppose them, as was clearly indicated by the rioting they started in Chicago last week when one of their opponents attempted to address an audience in one of the theaters of that city. The truth is they are impossible and will never get anywhere, in a permanent way, even in Russia.

WIT AT RANDOM

An English schoolboy rendered "Pax in bello," as "Freedom from indigestion."—Boston Transcript.

"Did Liza Jane git a good man when she ma'ied down in Memph's?"

"Sho' did! Ma'ied him right ouden de jail house. He didn' have no time t' git in no trouble."—The American Legion Weekly.

"At the house party I mistook a celebrated millionaire for the butler and tipped him a dollar. Afterwards we had a good laugh over the affair."

"A whimsical episode, to be sure."

"Yes, but he never handed back the dollar."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The young married couple entered the furniture store.

The Young Hubby (bashfully)—"We want to look at a bedroom suite for our new home."

The Clerk—"Yes, sir. Do you want twin beds?"

The Young Wife (blushingly): "Oh, heavens, no! Just a small cradle."—Record.

"Why did you break off your engagement?"

"Oh, my dear, Jack became simply impossible. He criticized the way I dressed and objected to my friends, and always wanted me to be at his beck and call. Then on top of that he suddenly went off and married another girl, so I made up my mind to have nothing more to do with him."—Epworth Herald.

LABOR MARKET SHOWS INCREASE.

An increase of 2.5 per cent in the average weekly earnings of 137,136 workers is reported by 697 large manufacturing firms in California for February, 1925, as compared with January, 1925, according to the March number of the California Labor Market Bulletin. This bulletin has just been issued by the State Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The industries which show the largest increases in earnings are textiles, metals, machinery and conveyances, and stone, clay and glass products. Publishing, sawmills and logging camps, tobacco products, fish canning and beverages all show a slight decrease in the average weekly earnings, contrary to the general upward trend.

The total number of workers employed by the 697 firms reporting to the Bureau of Labor Statistics decreased nine-tenths of one per cent, the largest decreases being in fish canning, fruit and vegetable canning, glass manufacture and flour and grist mills. The millinery industry showed a large increase in the number of workers employed, and smaller increases are found in the sugar industry and in the manufacture of beverages.

WOMEN IN NEW JOBS.

Entry of women into new fields of work in recent years is reflected in the records of civil service employment, where they now hold many situations for which they were barely considered in the past, said a statement by the federal civil service commission.

While until recent years "it was difficult to visualize a woman employe of the government in other than a clerical or stenographic position, an increasing number are now being employed in the fields of chemistry and other scientific work, in addition to teaching, nursing and social work," the statement said.

Self-respect is man's most precious possession. You know best if you are doing your duty by the union label, symbol of fair play.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE SUNLIT CREST.

When you incline to court despair,
O'erburdened with perplexing care;
When things go wrong day after day,
And Trouble comes, dressed up to stay;
When Fortune flees at ev'ry turn,
And coals of courage cease to burn—
Seek out some hopeful, smiling face,
And learn the meaning of its grace!

When you decline to throw your pack,
Because it chafes your chiding back;
When thinking complicates your brain,
And spirit, flesh and nerves complain;
When Fear rides on the passing wind,
Bent on o'erthrowing peace of mind—
Keep cool and all its onsets meet,
But never once, admit defeat!

When you incline to quit the fight,
Or hide in weakness or affright;
When all the world oppresses you,
And you know not just what to do;
When hope lies prone upon the ground,
And darkness hovers all around—
Stretch out your hand to man unblest,
And scale with him the sunlit crest!

—Lilburn Harwood Townsend,
in Forbes Magazine.

FREEDOM SHOUTERS GAG SPEAKER.

At a meeting in New York City called in the interest of political prisoners throughout the world, the communists showed their faith in free speech by booing one of the speakers off the platform.

Everything went along swimmingly as long as speakers discussed wicked capitalistic countries.

But when one of the speakers began talking of the political prisoners in Soviet Russia he didn't get to first base. Every believer in rule by the proletariat registered vehemence and angry protest.

The committee in charge of the meeting afterwards stated that they were advised in advance "that members of the Workers' party would be present in force to protest against any reference to political prisoners in Russia."

"We were confronted," the committee said, "with the alternative of calling off the speakers to whom the communists objected or accept the interruptions and disorder they threatened. We preferred to stand by our program and carry it through. We did carry it through to the last speaker, and we got the facts across completely, covering Russia as well. We do not propose to shut our eyes to the fact that the Russian government prosecutes persons for their opinions just like other governments."

"These disturbances by communists at meetings where the soviet government is criticised are not new. Communists do not believe in free speech, except for themselves."

SOUNDS FOOLISH, BUT IS IT?

"Punctuate, this and it will not sound so crazy":

A funny little man told this to me
I fell in a snowdrift in June said he
I went to a ball game out in the sea
I saw a jellyfish up in a tree
I found some gum in a cup of tea
I stirred my milk with a big brass key
I opened my door on my bended knee
I beg your pardon for this said he
But 'tis true when told as it ought to be
'Tis a puzzle in punctuation you see"

—The Hoosier Motorist.

Coercion is a weapon the employer cannot use to thwart a demand for union label goods.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The mother of one of San Francisco's well-known printers, C. E. Fisk, of the Hancock chapel, will be the guest of honor at the Lincoln memorial pageant and ball to be held in this city on April 29. Mr. Fisk's mother, Mrs. Julia E. Fisk, 85 years of age, resides at Summerland, near Santa Barbara, and is a cousin of that great martyr, Abraham Lincoln, Civil war president. The invitation to attend the pageant will be personally delivered to Mrs. Fisk by Frank McGlynn, the character actor, whose impersonations of Lincoln will be the feature of the pageant. Despite her years Mrs. Fisk has a very active mind and body, and in writing to her son, Carroll, recently, said regarding Lincoln: "Abraham Lincoln was my mother's cousin on her mother's side. I don't know whether I ever saw him, as we went into the wilds of Michigan when I was a little girl of five. For years I saw but little except Indians, wild animals and woods. My mother always spoke of him as 'Abe,' and when the news of his tragic death came she was nearly prostrated, and weeping, she said: 'Poor Abe, and to think we helped to put him there!'"

The Los Angeles correspondent to the Journal let the cat out of the bag, and also took a slight slam at the genial Ed Lowe of the Daily News proofroom, when he told of Ed's recent trip to Los Angeles. He says that Ed got tangled so badly in the traffic regulations that he was "pinched," but later released through the good offices of some of his friends. And later on says that Ed "is too old to pilot a flivver in Los Angeles." We want to refute the latter statement, for if there is a driver in San Francisco who can make the traffic cop move faster than Lowe can, we don't know who he is.

Among our printer-members who are keeping up to date in their mechanical departments, might be mentioned the James M. Shanley company, who have lately discarded all their old machines and installed a complete new battery of Intertype three-magazine machines, one 42-cm machine being among the lot.

The excavation is finished and work is progressing rapidly on the latest printers' building to be built in this city. The new building, which will be six stories and basement, will be especially adapted to house the several printing firms that contemplate removing to the new structure upon its completion. The new building will be known as the J. H. Nash building, and is located at the corner of Clay and Sansome streets. Among those known to have secured quarters are: J. H. Nash company, S. Vance Cagley, linotyper; Reeves Publishing company; Marvin Cloyd; Duddy and Kibbee Printing Co.; Trade Press Room; Periodical Press Room, and Thomas H. Beatty. Each year witnesses more and more of the master printers removing into better quarters, and tends to prove that the proprietors of modern printing offices realize that the better the conditions surrounding the employee, the better that employee's product will be. We wish the firms success in their new location, which will be ready for occupancy the middle of the summer.

Another of the older San Francisco firms to feel the need of newer and more modern equipment to keep up with their ever-growing business is the Pernau-Walsh company, who have recently discarded their battery of old machines and installed an entire battery of the latest model Intertype machines, all equipped with electric pots.

Johnny McNeary, the genial foreman of the Examiner composing room, left recently for a trip to New York, Chicago and Boston. While in the east Mr. McNeary will attend confer-

ences of Hearst executives who have been called there to discuss details of their respective departments. George Hearst is the acting foreman in Mr. McNeary's absence.

J. Lodge is the new night steward at the Allied Printing Trades club on Mason street.

"Jimmie" Nance, popular operator at the California Press, has recently purchased a fine new home in the Ingleside district, and with his mother are now at home in their new quarters. "Jimmie" says the "pan-goofie hounds" at the club must make their proportionate share of the payments on the new abode.

Leo Kern, well-known among the commercial men of the city, became an inmate of San Francisco hospital this week, pending his application for admission to the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, where he hopes to overcome an affection of the lungs.

The many friends of Tom Hurley will be pleased to know that he has sufficiently recovered from his recent slight paralytic stroke to be able to leave his bed in the San Francisco hospital and walk about the corridors of that institution. Tom confidently expects to be able to return to his home within a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom F. Galloway are rejoicing over the arrival of a fine baby girl at their home on Tuesday, March 17. This is the first child in the family, and the Cossotype plant, where the proud daddy is employed, is hardly large enough to hold him.

Printers who have an idea that they would like to be employees of Uncle Sam in his office at Washington, D. C., would do well to investigate before accepting employment there. The G. P. O. has been advertising for recruits for some time, but dispatches from Washington state that 200 men have been laid off recently, among them being many of the older employees. Absolute disregard to length of service was shown in laying the men off, contrary to the civil service regulations supposed to prevail.

Frank S. Ostrander, owner of the San Francisco News Bureau, was instantly killed early this week, when his automobile overturned on the highway near Santa Barbara.

We wish to say a word of warning to the few of our proprietor members who are a bit lax in keeping up their dues. Should death overtake one of them who is even one day in arrears with his dues the International will not pay his mortuary claim. This is something that should not be neglected, for hardly a day passes when some man in the full blush of life is suddenly stricken or hit by a machine. Recently one of our proprietor members called at headquarters on the ninth of the month and paid his dues in full, and the next morning was found dead in bed. Had he been but one day later his estate would have been denied the \$500 mortuary. Pay up, and keep paid up, brother, for we never know when the reaper will overtake us.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By H. J. Benz.

L. E. "Pop" Fish took a week off to get his "molars" put in first class shape. The small fortune Pop fell heir to a couple of weeks back decided him in the matter, and nothing but gold filling would do.

W. L. Mackey was on the sick list again the first part of the week. Walter seems to be having considerable trouble with a "loyal" cold.

B. E. Noble is another victim of la grippe,

having been off most of the week in order to combat it.

A. "Louie" Margreiter is experiencing some difficulty in getting his knee back in shape after

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and well-made overall.

DAVIS' DEPT. STORE
MISSION, NEAR TWENTY-SECOND

having collided with a Ford some three weeks ago. However, Louie expects to be on the job the first of the week.

J. H. "Doc" Harriman of the ad alley has given up raising cats and has taken up a more staple line that is in keeping with the needs of the printer, and with which Doc hopes to jar the hard earned "kale" away from the boys. Anybody in need of a folding, flexible line gauge, guaranteed not to warp or your money refunded—that is, if you can get—see Doc any time during working hours, and be sure to bring the first and last installment along, as credit and Doc are at outs.

W. W. Bird, mainstay of the proof room, left the first of the week for the southern part of the state for a much needed rest. Bill will visit several places en route to Tijuana, where he expects to refresh himself before returning to the grind.

O. O. Oldham returned the middle of the week from his claim in southern Monterey county after an absence of over two weeks. Chick says he found traces of the precious metal, but that wild game was in more abundance. But the thing that is worrying him most is to get somebody interested in building a railroad to the ranch in order that he can market some of the redwood which clutters up the place.

Bulletin Chapel Notes—By H. L. Heagney.

The return to duty of Archie Noyes marks the end of a siege of disability lasting some little time. Trouble with his eyes over a period of years reached a climax recently that forced him to lay off to undergo treatment.

Upon becoming a part of the landed gentry Van Schaick of Mergenthaler fame, who grooms the Bulletin machines, discovered he must live according to "when in Rome do as the Romans do," which in Marin county means owning a car and next week a Chrysler club sedan will be delivered in San Rafael in response to his order.

An exhibition of endurance took place at a bowling marathon after work on Friday night of last week in which Cliff Mumby bowled 3426 pins in 21 games, averaging 163 1-7, while his opponent, Art Mette, made an average of 131 1-3 by knocking down 2364 pins in 18 games.

An instructor has given an hour each afternoon lately to teaching Mrs. Martha Giffen the knack of driving an automobile. To be in readiness to answer the call of the open road this vacation season the capable night proof reader snared a Chevrolet coupe, a little beauty it is, too.

Why does the ocean roar? One of the Bulletin wage slaves ought to know. In his year of slavery on the night shift he has averaged a move a month, his first residence being at the beach and upon becoming dissatisfied he transferred his Lares and Penates downtown, but didn't like it and moved back, a process repeated just about once a month. He's out where he can listen to the sad sea waves now.

What is money when you own an automobile? Only something that must be used to keep the old bus running. The latest outlay by Larry Zoph is for a differential, stripped when he shifted gears without using the clutch.

A hike to Big Lagoon, a favorite Marin county objective for devotees of pedestrianism, was negotiated Sunday by Ray Carpenter and Larry Hendricks.

The following program has been and is scheduled again by Candy Eaters, Inc.: Grand march, led by Johnny the Sheik, who buys candy for good little boys and girls (accent right noun), assisted by "Hail Columbia" Hail "Bet you a Cigar" Mumby and "Old Spav" Zoph. Line of march, up aisle to front window. Keep eyes on opposite window while 'Arry Fulton and "Play Ball" Ball recite "Please Lower the Curtain." For a closing number, "Oh, for the Life of a Dentist" will be sung by the Candy Eaters in yearning tones.

Several years ago Bill Ellis bought a cottage

in Melrose hoping the mild climate would be beneficial to Mrs. Ellis' health. The hope is being gratified as Mrs. Ellis gives every indication of attaining to perfect health and Bill is loud in his praise of east bay salubrity.

INJUNCTIONS BLOW AT RIGHTS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Rev. J. W. R. Maguire, C. S. V., vice-president of St. Viator College, Kankakee, Illinois, has endorsed labor's anti-injunction bill now on the calendar of the Illinois House of Representatives.

Father Maguire appeared before the House Judiciary Committee to argue in favor of the bill. John H. Walker and Victor Olander, president and secretary, respectively, of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, also spoke before the committee which, at the close of the hearing, recommended the House to pass the bill.

"The labor injunction," Father Maguire said, "gives the law-making power to a judge and deprives men of the right of trial by jury. The anti-injunction bill now before you is an effort to restore natural human rights that have been invaded by the courts."

The bill in question has been framed to forbid injunctions in labor disputes except when necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property. Property is defined to be "land, goods, money and the product of labor or of nature," thus excluding both business and labor from the definition of property.

The right to organize into labor unions and associations for mutual aid is declared to be inalienable and no injunction can be issued to abridge it. Neither can free speech, press and assemblage be enjoined.

"Originally an injunction could be issued," Father Maguire said, "only in defense of property rights, in cases where no law furnished any remedy or protection, but our courts of equity have departed from this fundamental principle and have, in many cases, enjoined men from doing things already forbidden by statute law and not always solely in defense of property. In this way men have been deprived of their constitutional right of trial by jury, because, when a citizen violates an injunction, he immediately becomes in contempt of court and subject to direct punishment by the court without a trial by jury."

"The legal interpretation of property has also been widely extended by the courts to the extent even of holding business and labor to be property. The definitions of property and labor, if the bill be enacted into law, will prevent the courts from holding that business and labor are property, and will hence limit their power to issue injunctions on the ground that they are defending rights. It is of importance to have these definitions recognized by the courts for the reasons already given, and also because these definitions are in accordance with actual realities and facts."

Every man who belongs to the labor forces is entitled to his opinion and should treat with respect the opinion of others. No one man has all the wisdom of the world bottled in bond and sealed with a stamp. There is a wide latitude covered by the views of labor people on economic subjects. Those who would have their own opinions respected and listened to should be equally courteous to the opinions of others. Competition in argument, worked out to a logical finish, brings co-operation in action.

WAGE CUTS FAIL.

"No economist has ever shown that a wage reduction could give more than temporary selfish advantage to any concern or community," says Editor Baine of the Shoe Workers' Journal.

"The history of our industry has shown the ruin of whole shoe centers that have attempted to build prosperity on the quicksand of wage reduction. We do not need to mention names. The names are obvious to all well-posted shoe men."

"One of the destroying aftermaths of wage reduction is the inevitable increase in labor turnover. Migration of skilled workers from the industry results in a cost which few concerns can endure and survive."

"It is a historical and economic fact that wage reduction, instead of making business, reduces and destroys business."

Apathy and indifference, arch foes of the union label, are the world's greatest traitors.

Do you believe in saving 20 cents a pair on overalls and sacrificing two dollars worth of wear? Reminds one of the fellow who believed that "pliers are pliers" and therefore bought a two-bit pair every month because he said he saved six-bits on every pair he bought.

Lee Blue Denim Bib Overalls

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of March 20, 1925.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Wm. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Miscellaneous Employees, James G. Brown, vice E. H. Perry. Ferry Boatmen's Union, John J. Lepurin, vice Karl Drasbek. Waitresses' Union, Lettie Howard, vice Dollie Pearce. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From United Garment Workers, Cleveland, O., relative to the Block Company, manufacturers of union-made "Clothes of Quality." From Machinists' Union No. 389, San Diego, Calif., stating that the "Savage Tire Company" is now fair. From Steam Engineers No. 64, inclosing check for \$10.00 for the Mine Workers. From the Board of Public Works, relative to the effectiveness of Charter Amendment No. 27, dealing with the fixing of wages.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Milk Drivers' Union, inclosing copy of new agreement. Wage scales and agreements of Cracker Bakers and Cracker Packers.

Request Complied With—From the American Federation of Labor, relative to Resolution No. 58, which urged co-operation with the United States Veteran's Bureau in training and employment of disabled ex-service men.

Resolutions—Were introduced by Delegate Johnson (Waiters) requesting the Council to call to the attention of His Honor the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors to the fact that the Board of Education and the Board of Public Works have stated that they will refrain from exercising the right to designate the pay for employments, "meaning that they intend to make no recommendations or estimates including salary adjustments for the making of the budget; they justify their position stating it is based upon the provisions of Charter Amendment No. 27. The Council calls their attention and requests that these Boards live up to the provisions of the city charter, specifically Section 1, Chapter 1, Article III. On motion the resolutions were adopted. The resolution reads:

Whereas, The commissioners of the Board of Public Works and members of the City Board of Education, in response to customary applications of city employees for recommendations to the Board of Supervisors as to salary adjustments to be allowed for in the next budget for said departments, have assumed an attitude to the effect that they intend "to refrain from exercising the right to designate the pay for employments," meaning that they intend to make no recommendations or estimates for the next budget that include salary adjustments for certain classes of employees; and they allege in justification of such attitude and proposed conduct that it is based upon the provisions of Charter Amendment No. 27; while this amendment curtails certain wage-fixing powers of these departments, namely those of fixing certain schedules of classification and corresponding schedules of compensations, it does not contemplate to become operative in those respects until certain preliminary investigations shall have been concluded, and provides that in the meantime such wage-fixing powers shall reside where they did before the amendment was adopted; and

Whereas, We believe such attitude of these officials to be in violation of specific provisions elsewhere in the charter remaining unaffected by said Amendment No. 27, especially Section 1, Chapter 1, Article III, reading as follows: "On or before the first Monday of April in each year the heads of departments, offices, boards and commissions shall send to the Supervisors an estimate

in writing of the amount of expenditure, specifying in detail the objects thereof, required in their respective departments, offices, boards and commissions, including a statement of the salaries of their subordinates"; and

Whereas, It has been the policy and practice of the chairman and members of the Finance Committee in the past, and we know of no requirement in the charter to prevent its continuation in the future, not to give consideration to requests of city employees for salary adjustments unless such adjustments are recommended by the various commissions and department heads, a policy and practice which we approve and deem to be of public benefit, as it leaves with those who have direct charge of the employees and know their qualifications, responsibilities and duties, opportunity to initiate salary adjustments and first pass upon the merits of requests therefor; this beneficial policy and practice is now threatened with extinction by the aforesaid city officials under an erroneous interpretation that wage-fixing powers include the preliminary and advisory powers of estimating and recommending salaries and compensations to be paid the employees; a merely casual inspection of Amendment No. 27 will disclose that the preliminary and advisory powers are totally separated from the wage-fixing powers conferred by the amendment, and that the duty remains with each department to furnish all information and advice required for the exercise of the wage-fixing powers, and that this duty exists both before and after the amendment becomes fully operative; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled this twentieth day of March, 1925, that we call the foregoing matters to the attention of His Honor the Mayor and the Honorable Board of Supervisors, and that they be and are hereby requested to take such measures as they may deem expedient or necessary to prevent the breach of duty threatened by the officials of the aforesaid departments, so as to enforce and maintain inviolate the integrity of the city charter, and safeguard the rights of citizens and the public, including the rights of city employees affected by such proposed change of policy on the part of two great city departments; further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, the City Board of Education and the Department of Public Works.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of complaint of Janitors' Union against several small theaters, and in order to afford the union time to arrange for conferences with the managers and to secure the co-operation of the Theatrical Federation, the matter was laid over until such time action can be secured in behalf of the Janitors. Recommended that Labor Day be celebrated by the San Francisco organized labor movement. That the president be authorized to appoint a Labor Day committee, and extend invitations to the Building Trades Council and all labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to participate in the celebration and appoint similar committees. That the first meeting of the committee be held in the Labor Temple, 16th and Capp streets, Saturday evening, April 4th. Further that an invitation be extended to the executive officers of the State Federation of Labor and the State Building Trades Council to attend the meetings of the General Labor Day Committee and participate in its deliberations. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Auto Mechanics—Will hold a dance June 6th at National Hall; requested the co-operation of all delegates in their efforts to organize the industry. Waiters—\$5.00 to Longshoremen at San Pedro, and \$10.00 to Leather Workers; will hold 25th anniversary at their headquarters on April 6; Compton's and Foster's Lunches are unfair. Cracker Bakers—Business

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good; will submit new agreement to employers May 1. Alaska Fishermen—Have made an agreement with employers for three years. Chauffeurs—The Yellow Cab Company still unfair; rates of fare are cheaper in the union cab companies. Garment Workers—Business dull; requested a demand for their label when making purchases. Poultry Dressers—Will insist on their membership wearing union-made clothing. Bottlers—Are submitting new agreement to employers; all shops bottling beer are union shops; complained about not getting the proper publicity about their industry. Lithographers—Requested a demand for their label on all lithographed work; donated \$10.00 to the Miners of West Virginia; have joined the Labor Legal Bureau. Molders—Will not patronize the Jeffries Lunches until they are organized. Cooks—Reported the "S. F. Box Lunches" as unfair.

The chair introduced Mrs. Richardson, representing the White Cross, who addressed the Council on the work of the organization in eliminating the narcotic evil.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$491.35. **Expenses**—\$352.19.

Council adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Faternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

LABOR LAW DILUTION BLOCKED.

Organized labor's vigilance blocked an attempt to dilute the new compulsory school attendance law that was passed by the last Congress.

Under this act work permits issued to children under 16 years of age, and who had not completed the eighth grade of elementary school, were automatically invalidated.

The law intends that these children shall attend school, but the superintendent of schools of the District of Columbia suggested that these children remain at their employment, and that the law be complied with by compelling them to take an intensive course of night schooling.

At a meeting of citizens called to discuss the question, the first objector to the proposal was Edgar Wallace, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor.

The trade unionist pointed out that a child between 14 and 16 who had been employed all day would be in no condition to absorb education at night, and that such an interpretation of the law would injure the child, physically and mentally.

Other citizens accepted this viewpoint, and the meeting declared that "the law shall be interpreted literally" and that compulsory night school for these children "is contrary to the best interests of the children of the community."

BIG BUSINESS WINS AGAIN.

By J. M. Baer, the Congressman-Cartoonist.
(By International Labor News Service.)

Big Business lobbyists are clever fellows. They delay hearings and consideration of legislation in both state capitals and the national capital by many kinds of dilatory tactics to get all bills in a jam during the eleventh hour of the lawmakers' sessions.

When the measures introduced by many sincere representatives of the people for the benefit of the country in general are up in a legislative jam—then the lobbyists use the "selective draft" system and get through the special-privileged laws for their Big Business bosses.

In this Congress labor legislation has been killed off; no genuine farm relief measures will be passed; and only a program of legislation for the big boys is planned in the Old Guard program. Senators and Representatives will say they did not have time to pass the people's bills.

They were overworked! Yes, overworked by the legislative agents of Wall Street which gives the campaign funds and demands action for its contributions.

STATE CORPORATION DEPARTMENT.

Announcement has been made by the State Civil Service Commission of examinations for the positions of deputy, State Corporation Department, grades three, four and five. The salaries for these positions range from \$200 to \$230 for grade three, \$235 to \$280 for grade four, and \$290 to \$325 for grade five. The examinations will be held in Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles and will be entirely oral.

Applicants are required to have been admitted to the practice of law before the Bar in California and must possess a general knowledge of corporate organization, finance and law and especially of the provisions of the Corporate Securities Act under which the department operates. It is required that they possess sound business judgment and ability to meet and deal successfully with business men and attorneys.

A steady increase in population and business in the state of California is resulting in the increase in the business transacted by the State Corporation Department and it is desired by Commissioner of Corporations Edwin M. Daugherty, as well as the State Civil Service Commission, to have an eligible list from which will be taken the new deputies as additional help is required. These positions are especially attractive to attorneys who desire training and experience in corporate practice and who also are attracted to this type of public service.

The last day for filing the applications is given as April 1, 1925. Application blanks and details may be obtained from the Civil Service Commission, Room 331 Forum Building, Sacramento, Room 1007, Hall of Records, Los Angeles; Room 116, State Building, San Francisco.

FLORIDA WHIPPING BOSS CHARGED.

First degree murder charges have been filed by a Dixie county, Fla., grand jury against Thomas W. Higginbotham and several others for the death of Lewis Barker, negro, October 19, 1924.

The indictment alleged that the accused first beat, bruised and otherwise mistreated Barker and then shot him to death.

Higginbotham was the whipping boss at the Putnam Lumber company convict camp, when Martin Tabert of North Dakota was arrested for a minor offense and sentenced to this camp. He died from beatings and Higginbotham was convicted of second degree murder. He has been at liberty under bonds awaiting a second trial.

WANT PEOPLE TO GOVERN.

The movement to repeal the Tennessee public utilities law is spreading throughout the state. Under this statute corporations do not have to go to the legislature to secure higher rates and other concessions, and it is charged that they control the utilities commission. Every corporate influence is defending the law. The lobbyists of these corporations have become so flagrant that the governor has denounced their activities.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: William Ahern of the Carpenters, George Hansen of the piledrivers, William F. McAllister of the Elevator Constructors, David Z. Buck and A. Seelentag of the waiters.

These new delegates were seated in the Labor Council at its last meeting: James G. Brown vice E. G. Perry of the miscellaneous employees, John J. Lepurin in the place of Karl Drasbek of the ferryboatmen, Lettie Howard to succeed Dolie Pearce of the waitresses.

The new wage scale and working agreement of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union was referred to the Executive Committee of the Labor Council last Friday night for study and report.

A committee of the Auto Mechanics' Union is busy in making preparations for a grand ball and entertainment in National Hall on the evening of June 6. The organization is pressing a vigorous organization campaign and desires to keep trade unionists informed as to fair shops.

Waiters' Union at its last meeting voted \$5 to the San Pedro longshoremen and \$10 to the leather workers to aid that organization in litigation before the United States Supreme Court.

The Waiters' Union has decided to abandon the

evening meetings and in future all meetings will be held on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock each week. The union will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary at headquarters on the evening of April 6.

Mrs. Richardson, representing the White Cross, addressed the last meeting of the Labor Council concerning the work that is being done to wipe out or reduce the narcotic evil throughout the country. She says the evil has reached really alarming proportions and that vigorous action must be taken to prevent its spread.

Reports were in circulation during the past week to the effect that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who have been endeavoring to start an organization in San Francisco, were having such hard sledding that they were contemplating calling a strike in order to get a foothold that would amount to something. Evidently they were not successful in this regard, for no strike was called, presumably because of lack of sufficient membership to make a showing.

The Alaska Fishermen's Union has signed a new agreement for three years with the packers and boats will soon be leaving for the northern fishing districts for the season. No change was made in the wage scale in the contract just signed.

PAGEANT OF YOUTH.

The stage is set for the "Pageant of Youth," said to be the most spectacular production of its kind, which will be presented for five evenings and two matinee performances at the San Francisco Civic Auditorium, commencing Wednesday, April 1. More than \$20,000 will be expended on the production.

A stage larger than any which has previously been constructed in the Auditorium will be built to accommodate the 1000 players who will participate in the big production. It will be 120 feet wide and 50 feet deep, even greater in size than the stage used for grand opera. The proscenium arch, 70 feet wide and 30 feet high, will give a stage opening sufficient to frame the dancing groups and comprehend the magnitude of the lavish scenic and lighting effects which will mark the pageant.

Encircling the stage at the rear will be a cyclorama 50 feet high and 120 feet long upon which will be projected the many light combinations. Into the cyclorama will be cut openings for distant vistas of exterior scenes which are among the beautiful sets now being specially painted for the "Pageant of Youth."

The Civic Auditorium will be transformed into a theater within a theater. Seats will be arranged in rows and tiers radiating out and upward from the stage in fan-shaped arrangement. The orchestra of fifty pieces, directed by Achille Artigues, will occupy a pit below the level of the first seats. This is an arrangement of the orchestra similar to that of a theater, but it has never been accomplished before at the Auditorium. The rising floor will be six feet from the original auditorium floor at the rear.

More elaborate lighting effects than are found in most theaters are being devised for the "Pageant of Youth." Upon an aerial bridge suspended 40 feet above the stage, will be mounted large spotlights with every possible combination of color effects desired for stage use. Two electricians will remain on this bridge constantly, operating the intricate lighting system by a telephone control to a portable switchboard at one side of the stage. Thirty thousand-watt lamps will supply the general light, augmented by footlights and innumerable secondary lighting systems, color wheels and "baby" spotlights.

The rearranged Auditorium will seat 6000 people, all with perfect view of the stage. Aisles will be carpeted and drapes will surround the inner theater, leaving a promenade on three sides beneath the balconies. Steps will lead from this promenade to all the aisles. The "Pageant of Youth," a musical masque, will benefit St. Ignatius College.

SO THIS IS WHAT WE ARE.

Man is simply a mechanism run by electricity and chemical reaction—a machine made up of 28,000,000,000,000 electric cells, according to Dr. George W. Crile, a Cleveland surgeon.

Emotion, love, hate, fear—are but stimuli, loosing currents of electricity through certain paths, he says. Each cell of the body—twenty-eight trillion of them—is a tiny wet battery, with negative and positive poles. Brain cells are most positive and liver cells the most negative, he claims.

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